

Dr. Lester Jr.



# Oxford Democrat.

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addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

It will require steady and persevering exertions  
on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and  
abuses of the paper system, and to check the  
spirit of monopoly and other evils which it is the main sup-  
port. So many interests unite to resist all reform  
on this subject, that you must not hope for the conflict  
will be a short one, nor success easy.

Jack on's Farewell Address.

From the Washington Globe.

One of the fallacies or rather frauds practised  
by those who are interested in entailing this mis-  
erable system upon us for ever, is the effort to  
persuade the people that credit and paper mon-  
ey banking, are identical and inseparable; just  
as if credit, in the shape of bills of exchange,  
deposit, and transfer, letters of credit, bonds,  
promissory notes, orders, &c. had not existed  
long before, and was not completely independent  
of the modern system of banking; which, by the  
way, is more abused in America than in any  
other country. I believe in my conscience, that  
under another and better system, credit for  
credit would be sounder, surer, and even more  
extended. Formerly it was easy for an honest  
man of industrious habits to borrow a moderate  
amount upon his hand, for an indefinite period,  
if he paid the interest regularly. Now he  
must have influence, and find endorsers, for  
whom, by-the-way, he is bound to perform the  
same dangerous office, and crouch like a slave  
every sixty days to obtain the renewal of his  
accommodation, which is liable to be withdrawn  
at every breath of rumor. He must part with  
his peace of mind, his honest pride, his manly  
dignity. He must daily eat what the poet calls  
the bitter bread of dependence. I should like  
to have time to discuss this part of my subject,  
but must pass it by.

I毫不犹豫地 avow, unfashionable and Utopian as the opinion may appear, that I do not  
believe in the reality or permanent practicability  
of any money but that consisting of the precious  
metals, which have, in all ages and in all nations,  
with slight occasional and unfortunate exceptions,  
been employed as such. I cannot see  
the alleged difficulty of a gradual return to the  
old, safe, honest system. I have no time now  
to give my reasons in full, but must confine myself  
to presenting a few facts thrown together in  
a random manner. In 1831, Mr. Gallatin pub-  
lished a pamphlet written professedly to advo-  
cate, though great moderation and good  
sense, a national bank. Hear then what he  
says: "The substitution of a paper currency,  
the precious metals, does not appear to be  
attended with any other substantial advantage  
than its cheapness; and the actual benefit may  
be calculated with tolerable accuracy. If in a  
country which wants and does possess a metallic  
currency of seventy millions of dollars, a paper  
currency to the same amount should be substi-  
tuted, the seventy millions in gold and silver be-  
ing no longer wanted for that purpose, will be  
exported, and the returns may be converted in-  
to a productive capital, and add an equal amount  
to the wealth of the country. If the banking  
system, founded on the principle of a paper cur-  
rency, which cannot, at will, be converted into  
specie, should be adopted, and notes of a very  
low denomination be excluded, it will be found  
that the circulation would consist of about sixty  
millions in bank notes, and ten millions in silver.  
But in that case the banks, in order to sustain  
specific payments, must, on an average, have in  
their vaults about twenty millions of specie.—  
This is believed to be nearly the state of things  
at this time in the United States, if, according  
to common usage, we consider bank notes as  
constituting the whole of the paper currency.—  
There have been, therefore, on that principle,  
only forty millions of dollars saved and added  
to the productive capital of the country. This,  
at the rate of five per cent, a year, may be con-  
sidered as equal to an additional annual ratio-  
nal profit of two millions of dollars. The sub-  
stitution of bank notes to a metallic currency  
produces the same effect as an addition of two  
millions a year to the exports of the United  
States, or a diminution of taxes to the same a-  
mount. Being inclined to think that the credits  
on the books of the banks called deposits, in  
the United States, constitute to all intents and  
purposes, a part of their currency, we believe  
that the benefit derived from the banking sys-  
tem is still greater, and tantamount to an an-  
nual national saving, or additional profit, of near-  
ly five millions of dollars." This is certainly  
an important advantage, provided the system is  
so conducted as to afford complete security;—  
and it would be altogether free of objection, if  
the banks were only banks of deposito, and is-  
sued no paper. Banks are certainly a very ex-  
pensive implement of agriculture. The capital  
expended on these buildings, in the middle and  
northern States, is more than the value of one  
year's crop of the farms, and causes, therefore,  
a reduction of more than five per cent, on the  
annual gross produce of the earth. To dispense  
with barns would be a greater annual saving

than that which arises from the substitution of  
a paper to metallic currency. Some favor-  
able seasons occur, when the farmer might thresh  
his wheat on a temporary floor exposed to the  
weather, and dispense with a barn; yet, in our  
climate, every prudent farmer prefers security  
to a precarious advantage, and would consider  
it a most wretched economy not to incur the  
expense necessary for that object. Similar is  
the economy of that expensive instrument, the  
precious metals, if the substituted paper currency  
is insecure. To unite that security which is  
described from a uniform and permanent standard  
of value, with the acknowledged and considera-  
ble saving arising from the substitution, is the  
difficult problem to be solved in every country  
that resorts to the cheaper species of circulating  
medium. It has been lately stated, that the  
bank notes of every description in England a-  
mount to twenty-eight millions sterling, and the  
bullion in the vaults of the bank to thirteen mil-  
lions. If this is correct, the capital saved is as  
little as fifteen millions, and the annual profit derived  
from the paper currency six hundred thousand  
pounds sterling. Mr. Gallatin, then, regards the  
quantum not as one of difficulty or impossibility,  
but merely of expediency and economy,  
which I think, too, he has much overrated in his  
second estimate. But we have here pre-  
sented the astounding fact, which I have  
not seen noticed before, that we have  
ACTUALLY HAD, IF WE HAVE NOT NOW, AN A-  
MOUNT OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN THE  
COUNTRY EQUAL TO THAT ESTIMATED BY MR.  
GALLATIN TO CONSTITUTE THE WHOLE CUR-  
RENCY OF THE COUNTRY IN 1830, SAY SEV-  
ERAL MILLIONS. After this, let us hear nothing  
more about the absurd project and Utopian  
theory of a purely metallic currency. It is  
remarked that, in a time of pestilence,  
common humanity seems to disappear; so, in  
seasons of commercial disaster, universal integ-  
rity seems to give way. Men do those things  
then, and in a body, from which before, and a-  
lone, they would have shrunk with horror. O!  
join another extract from Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet:  
"The total amount of gold and silver pro-  
duced by the mines of America to the year  
1803, inclusively, and remaining there or ex-  
ported to Europe, has been estimated by Hum-  
boldt at about five thousand six hundred mil-  
lions of dollars; and the products of the years  
1804 and 1830 may be estimated at seven hun-  
dred and fifty millions. If to this we add one  
hundred millions, i.e. nearly ascertained pro-  
ducts to this time of the mines of Siberia; about  
four hundred and fifty millions for the African  
gold dust, and for the product of the mines of  
Europe (which yielded about three millions a  
year in the beginning of this century) from the  
discovery of America to this day; and three  
hundred millions for the amount existing in Eu-  
rope prior to the discovery of America—we find  
a total, not widely differing from the fact, of  
which we shall demand for this purpose, the  
villainy, the deception, the collusion, the  
practise, in the shape of fraudulent bankruptcies,  
secret arrangements, unfair conveyances, prefer-  
red debts, &c. To fail with the pocket full, has  
become a proverbial saying. A man's fortune  
is sometimes estimated by the number of his  
bankruptcies; of another it is said that he has  
prospered because he has failed. The flour-  
ishing bankrupt dashes the mud from his chariot  
wheel in the face of his ruined creditor. How  
many lost souls are now denouncing this iniqui-  
ty as the cause of their perdition! For how many men are the jaws of destruction  
agape! Proud as we are, we must yet blush  
for the fact that we have become notorious for  
commercial dishonesty. What an anomaly,  
that a young Republic, fresh from the embrace  
of Liberty, should already be more corrupt than  
the worn-out monarchies of the old world!—  
Fresh from the embraces of liberty, did I say?  
No: we have already banished the goddess  
from our arms, and taken to our bosom in her  
place a painted harlot!

Mr. Editor, our late venerable President de-  
serves eternal gratitude for this, if for nothing  
else; that, to use the rough phrase of a strong  
writer, "he rummaged up the hornet's nest,"  
unmindful of the buzz, and still more regardless  
of the stings of the vindictive insects. He may  
not be a skilful financier; but he had the indig-  
nation of a soldier and a gentleman for a state  
of things which he saw and felt was fraudulent,  
oppressive, and unjust. To use his own noble  
declaration, he would not sanction a system cal-  
culated to make the rich richer, and the poor  
poorer. He has put matters in such a condition  
that a radical reform is now indispensable;  
and from this chaos I hope to see order, beauty,  
and harmony arise. But he came not to the  
subject so raw and fresh as many suppose.—  
Years before, in his own State, his manly op-  
position checked, if it did not entirely prevent,  
kindred evils which proved the temporary ruin  
of Kentucky. I confess I had my fears for his  
successor. I knew him to be honest, intelligent  
and skillful; but the calumnies of his enemies  
had led me to apprehend that he lacked that  
high moral courage, that indomitable strength  
of purpose, which gave power and authority  
and triumph to his immortal predecessor. But  
I am beginning to be relieved of my fears. His  
firm attitude in the storm which rages around  
him, his manly resistance to the dictation of the  
merchants committee, and above all, his late  
noble determination to divorce the Government  
entirely from its adulterous connection with the  
banks, prove him to be a man equal to the cri-  
sis. What has the Government to do with the  
speculations of scheming individuals, or the  
operations of anti-republican corporations? If  
he prove firm to his purpose, popular sentiment  
will support him, or even go beyond him, if he  
be the fruits of whose measures, however, we are  
beginning to lose, by the conspiracy of banks in  
the public and merchants to send the specie once more  
out of the country. The only plausible objec-  
tion that I see to the scheme, is the possible de-  
preciation of prices, by the contraction of the  
currency, which it might involve, affecting the  
value of existing contracts. But I am by no  
means convinced that the effect would occur  
were the change to be made gradually, and judi-  
ciously conducted. If it did, it would be slow,  
gradual, and once for all. Not so with the pre-  
cipitation of elastic currency, which expands and con-  
tracts alternately, and is ever vibrating between

the extremes of redundancy and scarcity. For

instance, if I had bought a house for \$10,000  
last year, when money was plentiful, made pay-  
able now when it is scarce, I should have to  
exchange two or three houses, or their equiva-  
lent value, to raise the funds wherewith to dis-  
charge my debt.

The ups and downs of the present system  
have nearly destroyed every thing like regular  
commerce or honest trade. Business is now a  
lottery, as hazardous, as dangerous, as demoral-  
izing, as gambling. The reckless speculator  
has every advantage over the honest trader,  
who is soon compelled to follow in the steps of  
the former. No prudence is safe, no honor is  
clear, as things are now managed. Bankrupt-  
cies have become frequent beyond all parallel.  
Formerly, if a man failed, it was mourned as a  
public calamity. Now, it is so common as  
scarcely to arrest the attention, and that for  
sums which startle the imagination. There are  
more failures now occurring in one year, sometimes,  
than formerly in perhaps a century.—  
Whole streets fall together, like the card houses  
set up by children; whole cities, sometimes entire  
nations, share the calamity. Men fall for  
millions, who, a few years before, were worth  
absolutely nothing. It is even a distinction to  
break for a splendid sum, and gives a sort of  
reputation. The magnificent bankrupt is pointed  
out in the street, and men touch their hats  
to him in honor of his infamy. Hundreds of  
innocent victims are prostrated by the impru-  
dence or dishonesty of one man. What anxiety,  
what fear, what misery, are inflicted upon  
those communities to which Heaven has joined  
Some awful moment, to which Heaven has joined  
Great issues, good or bad, for human kind.  
Is happy as a layer, and attired  
With sudden brightness, like a man inspired.

With the poor Augustine monk, yet great re-  
former of Christianity, when arraigned before  
thrones and principalities and powers, I would  
fain exclaim, with simple German energy, "Hier  
steh Ich—Ich kann nicht anders—Gott hilf mir.  
Here I stand—I cannot otherwise—God help  
me!"

A YEOMAN.

THE NOMINATION,

If the democratic press may be considered  
any criterion, no nomination in this State for  
the gubernatorial office was ever hailed with  
more satisfaction by the democracy, than that  
made by the Augusta Convention. From no  
section and from no individual have we heard  
complaints, such as are sometimes made, of un-  
fairness and corrupt management in obtaining  
the nomination, but on the contrary, differences  
of opinion in regard to men, we are assured,  
will be cheerfully yielded to the prevailing opin-  
ion in favor of Col. PARKS. This is as it should  
be. No doubt here an individual may be  
found, as is always the case, who wishes  
to cut up, divide and defeat, and transfer the  
power of the majority to the well defined minori-  
ty, inverting the good old principle that the  
governing power is rightly invested in the ma-  
jority. But such democrats we believe to be  
rare—they cannot, if they would, make inroads  
upon the phalanx of our strength. Foes with-  
in are soon discovered, and when found out,  
they are ranked as foes without. These re-  
marks are in anticipation of an old measure of  
our opponents, to represent, (or rather to mis-  
represent) that the democratic party is not united  
upon candidates brought forward for popu-  
lar suffrage.

But it is not enough that the Convention have  
made a nomination which is entirely acceptable  
to the democracy. The candidate must be  
elected, and in order to do it, our friends  
throughout the State must not act the sluggard's  
part; they must arouse themselves, furnish their  
weapons and gird on their armor. The elec-  
tion, the day on which the great decisive ac-  
tion is to be fought, is near at hand. Are we  
prepared for it? What is the state of our or-  
ganization and discipline, and do we know what  
our vigilance and never-firing foe is about? All  
that it is necessary for us to do and to know, if  
we intend to conquer the enemy as usual, and  
gather fresh laurels. We must be awakened,  
keep awake, and watch while we work, if we  
would sustain our candidate, and ratify the  
doings of the convention. Let every democrat  
act upon these suggestions, and the result is  
not doubtful, but certain as any future event  
can be.

Col. Parks is well known to a large portion  
of the democracy of this State as one of their  
most able and efficient Representatives in Con-  
gress, where, for four years, he sustained their  
favorite principles, and advocated their interests,  
with great zeal, assiduity and success, to the  
unqualified approbation of his constituents, and  
to the honor of his State; and established an  
enviable reputation for ability, integrity, faith-  
fulness and sagacity with the late administration,  
and the most eminent men in that august body.  
It would be difficult, indeed, for a camping critic  
to point to a single act in his political life, which  
looks like inconsistency, turgescence, or a  
departure from the principles of democracy,  
and strict rules of political and moral honesty.  
His talents and qualifications for the Chief  
Magistracy of the State, can scarce be consid-  
ered subjects for controversy; friends and oppo-  
nents acknowledge his capacity, attainments,  
and the profundity of his knowledge, and the brillian-  
cy of his genius; and his political friends have

unwavering confidence in the soundness of his  
principles, the correctness of his understanding,  
the clearness of his head, and the goodness and  
purity of his heart.

Can any one cavil at such qualifications in  
the candidate propounded for our next Gover-  
nor? Can better recommendations be offered  
in his favor, or better proofs be exhibited to  
the democracy to prove that their duly authorized  
agents put in nomination an individual worthy of  
their utmost confidence, and fully entitled to  
their cordial, hearty and united support? We  
think not. We believe the nomination accepta-  
ble, and that it will be cheerfully, warmly and  
triumphantly responded to and sustained by the  
people in September. Ours is a contest for  
principle, and for men to personate, demon-  
strate, and carry out these principles. Let us,  
one and all, then, enter the contest with spirit,  
energy and determination to abide by our prin-  
ciples, and to elect GORHAM PARKS our  
next Governor.—*Ea. Republican.*

[From the Eastern Argus.]

#### REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

We have frequently and urgently—but, we  
trust, not too frequently, nor too urgently—endeavored  
to impress upon the minds of our politi-  
cal friends the absolute necessity, if they  
would preserve their political ascendancy, of  
adhering, in *good faith*, to regular nominations.  
Reflection, and all experience, admonish us to  
remember that when a party departs from that  
rule of faith, or suffers it, even through neglect,  
to be brought into disrepute, it takes the first  
step in that downward path to ruin which few  
can hope to survive, and none can ever enough  
regret. It is to a strict and uniform adherence  
to Regular Nominations, upon all occasions,  
that the democracy of this State is indebted for  
whatever of power it enjoys—and if ever that  
democracy shall become so corrupt as to dis-  
regard the doctrine, it will that moment deserve  
the contempt of its friends, and the iron rule of  
its enemies. In this matter there is no middle  
ground—there can be none.

If there are objections to a candidate they  
should be brought forward and investigated at  
the nominating Convention—for when that body  
places him before the public, he becomes the  
candidate of the party, and no man who has the  
good of the party at heart, will sanction either  
openly or secretly, any measures calculated to  
endanger his success, and, in common with it,  
the ascendancy of the principles which he is  
chosen to represent. If there are those who  
have personal ends to answer, and private griefs  
to redress, it is a matter of no interest to the  
democratic party. That party will never con-  
sent to become an arbiter of personal quarrels,  
nor a tool in the hands of any man or set of men  
who show by their acts that they are anxious to  
ruin where they cannot rule. When a party  
has no higher aim than to depress one man and  
elevate another—when it loses sight of the  
principles which it should be its principal object  
to maintain—when its rule of action is shown  
to be men, not measures—then will that party  
cease to be worthy of the confidence of the  
people—such, we feel sure, will never be the  
condition of the democracy of Maine.

Down East Girls.—When the down east  
girls wish to threaten each other with a flogging,  
they say, "I will be into you like a thousand  
of brick." When a wild lark attempts to steal  
a kiss from a Nantucket girl, she says, "Come  
sheer off, or I'll split your mainsail with a typ-  
hoe." The Boston girls hold still until they  
are well kissed, when they flare up all at once,  
and say, "I should think you ought to be a  
shamed."—*Boston paper.*

When a young chap steals a kiss from an  
Alabama girl, she says, "I reckon it's my time  
now," and gives him a box on the ear that he  
don't forget in a week.—*Irvington Herald.*

When a clever fellow steals a kiss from a  
Louisiana girl she smiles, blushes deeply, and  
says—nothing. We think our girls have more  
taste and sense than those of down east and  
Alabama. When a man is smart enough to  
steal the divine luxury from them, they are  
perfectly satisfied.—*Picayune.*

When a female is here saluted with a kiss,  
she puts on her bonnet and shawl and answereth  
thus—"I am astonished at thy assurance, Jaded-  
ah; for this indignity I will sew thee up."—  
*Lynn Record.*

The ladies in this village receive a salute  
with Christian meekness. They follow the  
scripture rule—when smitten on the one cheek  
they turn the other also.—*Bungtown Chronicle.*

As for the New York girls, they go on the  
regular spoils of victory principle. A man must  
fight for a kiss as for a dear life—head dress,  
sleeves, &c., not taken into account. But if he  
takes the citadel, we can then enjoy the spoils to  
his heart's content—because the girls never  
give up until all their strength is gone.—*N. Y.  
Commercial.*

We've heard say that when a young lark kisses  
a Portland girl, she puts out her pretty lips,  
and says you do n't dare do so twice more!—  
*Argus.*

A BULL.—An Irish quack doctor, who had  
invented a remedy for sore eyes, headed his  
advertisement, "Let every blind man look at  
this!"

**LETTER FROM Mr. ADAMS.**

QUINCY, 1st July, 1837.

William Foster, Esq., Boston:

Dear Sir,—Your friendly letter of the 21st ult. has perhaps remained already too long unanswered; but when I received it, I had expressed opinions respecting the present condition of our public affairs, in answer to inquiries from some of my constituents of the 21st Congressional District, which have since been published, and which I presume are as explicit as you may think they ought to be at this time, and which will pass for what they are worth in the community.

I still believe it the duty of every good citizen to contribute, according to his ability, toward the forming and modifying of public opinion because she is more than ever the queen of the world; but for the regulating of my own conduct, a long and trying experience has taught me two lessons, though not always to square my conduct by them. The first is, distrust the correctness of my own opinions upon every thing prospective and conjectural—the second, never to flatter myself that my opinions will have any influence upon the action of any other human being.

Thus, in the present condition of our country, I have very decided opinions upon the past; differing from those of a large majority of the people of the United States. And as our views of the expedient action for the future, might in a great degree, depend upon the conclusions to which we have come upon the past, it is impossible that the measures which I should deem the only executive remedies for our complaints should be acceptable to the ruling power of the country. I am, and during a great part of my life have been, in a minority. It is the business of the majority to propose and accomplish measures. It is too much the practice of minorities to expend all their energies upon devices to defeat the measures of the majority. The question of right and wrong, so far as my experience goes, is of use to either party only for the purpose of making professions.

We are in the midst of a national bankruptcy—occasioned by the insolvency of multitude of individuals. We are now told that all the banks in the United States have suspended specie payments—and what is the suspension of specie payments but setting the laws of property at defiance? If the President and Directors of a bank have issued a million of bills, promising to pay five dollars to the holder of each and every one of them, the suspension of specie payments is, by one act the breach of one million of promises. What is this but fraud upon every holder of their bills? And what difference is there between the President and Directors of such a bank, and the skilful artist who engraves a blank bill, a fac-simile of the bill signed by the President and Directors, and saves them the trouble of signing it, by doing it for them? The only difference that I can see in the operations is, that the artist gives evidence of superior modesty. It requires more talent to sign another man's name than one's own; and the counterfeiter does at least his work in the dark, while the suspenders of specie payments brazen it in the face of the day, and laugh at the victims and dupes, who have put faith in their promises.

You ask what is to be the remedy for this state of things? There are two remedies both of which may be practicable. One is, that the Congress of the United States should exercise its powers to regulate the currency; but they must do this (which they will not) without consulting Banks, their Presidents, and Directors. The Legislatures of N. York and Virginia have already shown what the Presidents and Directors of Banks will advise. And the proposal of the President of a broken Bank in Charleston, South Carolina, to begin with an amendment to the Constitution granting powers to Congress, which have already been granted to them, and which they have twice exercised to the great benefit of the nation, is an insult to once to our understanding and upon our misfortunes.

As little do I relish his other proposal of a general convention of broken Bank Presidents and Directors, to enlighten Congress with their advice:—a convention of bankrupts to teach Congress reverence for the obligation of contracts, and how to make nothing but gold and silver a tender for the payment of debts!—of all remedies for existing evils, the last I would resort to would be a spurious coin from the mint of nullification.

The other remedy which I believe practicable is that of Solon—a sponge upon the account of debtor and creditor—wipe out all old scores and begin again. This is the hard-money system, and so far as I can judge, it is the essential system of the present administration—it is to detach the government from all banking, and deal in nothing but the precious metals. If Mr. Van Buren is made of stuff to go through with this operation, I wish him well out of it; but he will want other co-operators than the Legislatures of New York and Virginia; and other advisers than Presidents or Directors of broken Banks, or landjobbers upon loans from deposit banks.

I think of this as I thought of the dry-dock gunboat, restrictive anti-navy system of Mr. Jefferson. It cost the nation a terrible war to be delivered of that, but the nation was effectually cured of its hydrophobia. The war was a drastic purge, but it effectively worked its cure. I fear that our present bankruptcy will need a still more violent course of alternatives, but the cure will come when the people are prepared to receive it. They are certainly not so now—they will most probably not be so during the remnant of my term of life. I hope you will live to witness and enjoy the consequences.

Forgive the freedom with which I have answered your letter, and believe me to be, with great respect, your friend and servant.

J. Q. ADAMS.

**OXFORD DEMOCRATE.**

Paris, August 13, 1837.

**Democratic Republican Nomination.**

**FOR GOVERNOR.**

**GORHAM PARKS.**

**STATE SENATORS.**

Oxford . . .	JOHN PRINCE, EDWARD L. OSGOOD.
Cumberland . . .	NATHAN L. WOODBURY, NATH'L S. LITTLEFIELD, RUFUS SOULE.
Han. & Wash. . .	SEWALL LAKE.
Somerset . . .	SAMUEL DAGETT, JAMES H. GOWER.
Waldo . . .	SAMUEL S. HEGAN, JESSE SMART.

**COUNTY TREASURER.**

ALANSON MELLON.

The opposition of the late administration to the U. S. Bank, and the support of the people to that opposition has neither been forgotten or forgiven by the federalists.

The battle was fought earnestly and desperately, but the enemy though defeated was not destroyed. "We have scuttled the snake but killed it."

It then used all the means it possessed to induce the people to favor its claims to be re-harvested. Men and presses that were or

were supposed to be influential were bought up without much disguise, and the great mass, that could not be reached in this way, were put under the operation of the screws, and the most vigorous efforts were made to compel their neutrality or coerce their support. The plan however ably executed did not succeed.

The people triumphed and by that victory they acquired new confidence and fresh energy. The advocates of the Bank however were not disposed to submit to that decision of the people. They had set up their banner and on it inscribed "Rule or Ruin." They prophesied embarrassment and distress if their demands were not granted, and they soon set themselves about accomplishing their own prophecies. The aristocracy of wealth had tried their strength against the democracy of numbers and been defeated. They soon began to enlist new recruits for a new campaign. For this purpose they sought for an increase of State Banks, for experience had taught them that all bank men were their natural allies and friends. They also lured the most bold and ardent of all parties into the most extravagant speculations, by the facilities which they afforded and the prospect which they held out of sudden wealth without labor and almost without effort. When they had thus entangled their victims, they demanded as the price of their enlargement an unconditional submission to their terms. These terms are the support of the U. S. Bank and putting the federal party into power. If they are asked how this will afford relief, the answer is try and see. If it is suggested that those who have caused the distress now may renew it when their interests require it, if entrusted with power, the answer is though we had the Bank under our control yet we had not the control of the government and the people. We were cramped in our operations by the resistance of the government and the people—Enable us to subdue them and then you shall have your reward. It now remains to be seen whether the people are disposed to trust their oppressors with additional power to injure them.—Whether the present state of things is likely to satisfy them of the necessity, the convenience and safety of banks, or whether it will not cause them to restrain if not suppress institutions that set at defiance the laws and the people. Last year we were told that bills were better than specie, because they were a more convenient medium of exchange and could be converted into specie at the will of the holder. Though they then had in circulation more than ten dollars in bills to one in specie in their vaults, yet we were told there was no danger as they could find means to meet any call that might be made upon them. They did not then as they have since done boast that the holders of bills dare not demand their redemption, nor the Legislature to revoke their charters. They may make good their boast and the people may quite submit to it—They may do more. Here as elsewhere the Legislature may attempt to legalize Bank failures and to set these institutions above the reach of the law. Permit the whigs to triumph and the banks have nothing to fear and the people have nothing to hope.

In another part of our paper will be found the proceedings of the County Convention held in this place last week. The County was well represented in the Convention notwithstanding the busy season of the year.

The best spirit prevailed and the delegates manifested

determination which the people in this County feel to sacrifice everything for principle and nothing for men.

The utmost harmony prevailed throughout, and every thing indicates that Oxford will give a good account of itself at the coming election. The candidates selected

need no eulogy of ours. It will be sufficient for the democracy of this County that they have been chosen by their delegates, representing their wishes and feelings.

The vote was not unanimous, but the decision of the majority received the unanimous sanction of the Convention and will that of the democracy of Oxford.

Our readers must bear with us, if we devote a few

lines to the discussion of political matters for a few weeks. The importance of the approaching election will be a sufficient justification in the eyes of our friends.

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vention and will that of the democracy of Oxford.

**Buckfield, Axel Spalding, Washington Head,**

**Harford, Daniel Parsons,**

**Denmark, Levi P. Sawyer,**

**Canton, Cornelius Holland,**

**Jay, Francis Lawrence,**

**Waterford, John C. Gerry,**

**Rumford, David Kimball,**

**Poier, James French 2d,**

**Andover, Jonathan Virgin,**

**Bethel, Moses Mason, James Walker,**

**Lovell, John Walker,**

</div

it or restriction—and opposed to a man, the efforts of the democrats to infuse a large amount of specie into the currency:

THESE ARE THE FACTS, as to the session of 1836.

The facts as to the last winter are equally conclusive to the same point—and prove, beyond a doubt or a cavil, that the federal party in this State are the Bank party—and that the democratic party, while acquiescing in the system of banking, as a sort of necessary evil, have uniformly labored to hedge the banks about with restrictions, enlarge the specie basis, and restrain the issues of paper money.

If any one should dispute these sentiments, we will produce the fullest record evidence to sustain them; and we challenge the Bangor Whig, the Kennebec Journal, (whose editor has never, to our knowledge, withheld his vote from a single bank asked for since he has been in the Legislature,) the Portland Gazette, and the whole host of federal brawlers about the Jackson party creating banks, to enter the list, and refute a single one of our positions.

In the other States, the facts are nearly the same. Take Pennsylvania for instance, where the moment the federalists obtained the ascendancy, they TREBLED the bank capital of that State.

from the Bangor Post.  
The "Somerset Journal," after indulging it in slandering the reputation of Mr. Parks, is the custom with all federal presses, concludes thus:—

"Two candidates are before you—one is Mr. Parks, the other is Edward Kent, for whose character, we fearlessly challenge investigation, who has shown himself in his profession, possessed of superior talents, and in all respects an upright and an honest man."

Now, we say, if Mr. Kent is an honest man—if he is a man of superior talents—still, even Mr. Kent may have his foibles and his frailties. Such is the fact, without doubt; and, if we were disposed to sacrifice the dignity of the press, by publishing every foolish and contemptible report, as well, and perhaps better, authenticated than those slanders which are unblushingly put forth from day to day against the democratic candidate, we should merit, what Mr. Parks' calumniators are now receiving—the contempt and scorn of every honorable and high-minded man.

We are opposed to Mr. Kent's political principles—who is by nature and education, a FEDERALIST. We do not believe that the partial and exclusive policy invariably pursued by the Federalists, whenever they have the power, their inherent and undying love of MONOPOLIES—their system of SPECIAL LEGISLATION, to which they always resort for the purpose of concentrating the wealth and power of the MANY into the hands of the FEW—as the best calculated to subserve the interests of this State. We believe such policy is injurious to the constitution, both in letter and in spirit; and that it cannot and will not be tolerated for any length of time, in any State, or under any form of government, where the people are sufficiently intelligent to understand, and independent enough to assert, their rights.

We are opposed to Edward Kent for pursuing this policy—from the time he made his debut in the Legislature of this State, up to the present moment. It was his extreme bitterness and hostility to Andrew Jackson, and his love and reverence for Nicholas Biddle and the U. S. Bank, that so endeared him to the English party in this State. He was the strenuous advocate of the present miserable banking system, and of the increase of fictitious capital, and has ever scouted at the idea of a metallic currency. He has been one of the warmest advocates for that immense increase of banking capital, which has resulted in the suspension of specie payments, thereby leaving in the hands of the people, upon whom he now calls to elevate him to the Executive chair of this State, millions of irredeemable and irresponsible paper issues.

These are some of the political grounds on which we oppose Mr. Kent. The federal party are well aware of these facts; they are fully satisfied that the success of their candidate must depend upon something besides his political reputation, from which they are availing themselves of every expedient to divert the attention of the people.

Is it at all strange, then, that they should assail the private character—the moral standing of Mr. Parks? Is it at all strange, that they should scatter an army of CALUMNIATORS over the State, to go from house to house, retailing their vile slanders? Is it not—has not this policy always characterized the federal party? And will it not recoil upon them, as in the days of Jefferson and Jackson? On the former were heaped the most abusive and indecent epithets; he was a "DRUNKARD! DÉBAUCHEE! and INFIDELE!" The latter was a "MURDERER! and so shamefully ignorant that he was unable to spell words of two syllables!" Yes, Democrats of Maine, such were the immortal JEFFERSON and JACKSON.—If they were not killed by this same federal party, who, having no confidence in their own merits, would drag down to a level with themselves, those who surpass them in political and moral rectitude.

It was always the policy of the federal party, to disguise their real motives; and such is their insatiate love of power, that in order to obtain it, they find it necessary to resort to all manner of artifices to deceive the people. No sooner are they detected in building up some ruinous system, than they abandon it, and think to escape disgrace, by changing their name! Are such men fit to be trusted? Will the honest economy of Maine place the least confidence

in the professions—the empty professions of a party, which so underrates the intelligence of the people, as to suppose it possible to deceive them with a mere NAME? They call themselves "Whigs!" What a mockery! If they had

changed their principles, instead of their name, and, instead of monopolizing "all the wealth, all the decency, and all the intelligence," had left a small share among the "RAIBLE" and "HUGE RAVES," there would have been some show, at least, of liberality.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The President of the United States has made a formal demand upon the British Government for Greeley's immediate release, and indemnity for his detention in Fredericksburg jail.

[Jerome's Bulletin.]

The above is good news. It is what we have been expecting to hear for some time. This important affair now begins to assume a proper aspect—we shall wait with patience for John Bull's answer to this demand.

[Bangor Post.]

There are few men in this State whose manners are more courteous and affable than those of Mr. Parks. He is a man of remarkably easy access. Any one can approach him who pleases, and is sure to be received in an easy and friendly manner. He repels no one. He does not feel it necessary to surround himself with form and ceremony to protect his dignity and debauch the "profane vulgar" from approaching him; nor does he feel it necessary to affect stateliness of manner, or to dress himself in buckram to keep people from discovering his incapacity and poverty of talent. Such being the well known character of Mr. Parks, the opposition are availling themselves of it for the purpose of representing him as herding with the dissolute and licentious, and as selecting his friends from among the degraded and worthless of mankind. Thus it is, because Mr. Parks is a candidate for the office of Governor, those very qualities, which do him credit, are made by the opposition, grounds of accusation against him.—[Portland Jeffersonian.]

—  
The whigs are against—a national bank—a connection between state and bank—an irredeemable paper currency—all bills below twenty dollars, and special grants of bank charters.

The whigs are in favor of—a national bank that will govern the funds and to control the currency of the country—an irredeemable paper currency—small bills, and granting charters by special acts of legislation.

Which creed do the honest and industrious citizens of America like best?—Boston Statesmen.

—  
Noah, and other whig editors are arguing against the resumption of specie payments!—Let the democrats insist upon the resumption at the earliest possible day—it can be done better within six months than afterwards. Here is the issue—

The democrats are against—a national bank—a connection between state and bank—an irredeemable paper currency—all bills below twenty dollars, and special grants of bank charters.

The whigs are in favor of—a national bank that will govern the funds and to control the currency of the country—an irredeemable paper currency—small bills, and granting charters by special acts of legislation.

Which creed do the honest and industrious citizens of America like best?—Boston Statesmen.

—  
Lafayette's Legacy to the American People. We learn from the preface of the American Editor of "The Memoirs of general Lafayette," now on the eve of appearing, that it was the desire of the lamented General, that these "Memoirs" of his life, should be considered as his legacy to the American people—his last expression of regard. There is, perhaps, no department in literature more in trinically valuable and interesting than autobiography, especially when it develops, as in the present instance, the career of one whose whole life was one continued expression of philanthropy and patriotism, one of the most splendid, perhaps, that is to be found on the pages of the world's history. The very mention of the name of Lafayette, must still continue to excite in the breast of every true lover of his country, the liveliest emotions of grateful regard; and we doubt not the perusal of these posthumous Memoirs will awaken afresh every latent feeling of interest and enthusiasm with which the recollection of his splendid services, and his noble self denial in behalf of the cause of liberty, have ever been cherished.—Galaxy.

Danger from industrious Habits.

Several individuals were a day or two ago arrested in our city for attending to their own business. It seems that they had been seen to go regularly to and from their place of industry, exhibiting all the marks of men driving a profitable business in the most prosperous times. As this is about the only instance known, for several months, of persons minding their own concern and observing regular business habits, it naturally occurred to those who, from the circumstances of the time, have abundant leisure for observing the phenomena of the city, that these men might be engaged in some unlawful pursuit. Under this well founded suspicion, a complaint was made, and these business men were arrested and brought before Judge Fitch.

The result of the examination we have not yet learnt. But it is a fact, that the above persons have been arrested on account of their punctuality in the pursuit of a regular calling. We doubt if a similar cause for arrest can be found in the whole city. It is needless, therefore, to put our fellow citizens on their guard.—[Portland Orion.]

—  
EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By virtue of a license from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, so much of the real estate of John H. Frye late of Fyrdyng in the County of Oxford, deceased, which was sold at Public Auction at Stratford on the twenty-first day of October next at one o'clock P. M. and so previously disposed of at private sale, will produce the sum of one hundred dollars and twenty cents, to be paid in and said debt, and interest at six percent per annum.

—  
BETHEL ACADEMY. Trustee-Meeting.

The Trustees of Bethel Academy are hereby notified

that their annual meeting will be held at the Academy in Bethel, on the last Tuesday of August next, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

—  
L. To choose all officers required by the By-Laws, and such Committees as may be adjudged necessary.

—  
2. To fill all vacancies at the Board of Trustees.

—  
3. To transact the ordinary and other necessary business.

—  
WM. FRYE, Secretary.

Bethel, July 25, 1837.

2w51

The crops in Ohio are said to be unparalleled in richness and abundance.—Millers there say

Flour must come down to \$4.50, and an intel-

ligent gentleman refuses to contract to pay 75 cents a bushel for wheat. Corn and Oats and Potatoes never were more prolific.

The good folks of Michigan make their boast that the ensuing year they will have enough of everything to supply themselves without calling upon their neighbors. If they do, it will close one of Ohio's markets, and of course have a tendency to bring and keep down the price of produce.

New wheat will be in market in two or three days, and the average price, it is expected, will be about one dollar per bushel, and other produce in proportion.

Bright.—The Bangor Whig thinks the people of Maine ought not to support Mr. Parks, because he has supported the national administration

MARRIED.

In Hallowell, Dr. Hiram Hill, of Augusta, to Miss Sarah A. Carpenter.

In Portland, Mr. John Holmes, of Alfred, to Miss Caroline S. Smith.

In Belfast, Mr. Edward Baker, of Hallowell, to Miss Harriet S. Olson.

DIED.

In Portland, 5th inst. (suddenly) Mr. Richard Lesley, 40. In Westbrook, 7th inst. Mr. Albert Chesley, 84. In Hollis, Mr. Ichabod Horn, 55.

In Alfred, Mr. John Griffin.

NOTICE.

Taken up by Thomas Hiscock in the highway near his dwelling house in Jay on the thirtieth ult., and impounded in the town pound, as a stray dog, and supposed to be between ten and fifteen years old, one dark color with some white on her hind feet. The owner is requested to call—prove property—charges, and take her away.

VANARER NILES, Pound keeper of Jay.

Jay, August 9, 1837.

NOTICE.

Taken up by Eli Foster in the highway near his house in Bethel on the 2d inst., and impounded in the town pound, as a stray dog, and supposed to be between ten and fifteen years old, one dark color with some white on her hind feet. The owner is requested to call—prove property—charges, and take her away.

PHIN. FROST, Pound keeper, Bethel.

Bethel, August 3, 1837.

NOTICE.

Taken up by Eli Foster in the highway near his house in Bethel on the 2d inst., and impounded in the town pound, as a stray dog, and supposed to be between ten and fifteen years old, one dark color with some white on her hind feet. The owner is requested to call—prove property—charges, and take her away.

LAWYER RAWSON.

Paris, April 6, 1837. Attest, NANCY C. RAWSON.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

EDWARD L. POOR of Andover in said County named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said Edward L. Poor late of Andover in said County, Physician.

That the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eight hundred and sixty dollars and six cents and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and debts and incidental charges.

Ordered,

That the said Edward L. Poor give notice thereof to the heirs and all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the twenty-second day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w52 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ELI LONGLEY and LAURA LONGLEY, Administrators

of the estate of David McNamee late of Waterford in said County, deceased, having presented their third account of administration on the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said administrators give notice to the heirs and all persons interested in said estate by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the twenty-second day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

52 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

JOHN EUSTACE & SONS of Andover in said County named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said John Eustace & Sons late of Andover in said County, deceased, having presented their second account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

Ordered,

That the said John Eustace & Sons give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the twenty-second day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

52 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Fyrdyng within and for the county of Oxford, on the first day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

LEVI BROWN, Administrator of the estate of Ezra Jewell late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

Ordered,

That the said Levi Brown give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fyrdyng in said County, on the twenty-second day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

52 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

SAMUEL BENJAMIN named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said Benjamin Benjamin late of Fyrdyng in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

Ordered,

That the said Samuel Benjamin give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fyrdyng in said County, on the twenty-second day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

52 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

LEVI BROWN, Administrator of the estate of Ezra Jewell late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

Ordered,

That the said Levi Brown give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held

